

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1791.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, advertisements &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

JUST ARRIVED JUST ARRIVED

And now opening at the subscribers Store.

And now opening for sale by

ALEXANDER AND JAMES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities, furs, bearskins and hides.

WILLIAM MORTON.

Feb. 19, 1791.

CORNELIUS BEATTY & CO.
HAVE just received an additional supply of

MERCHANT-

DIS E

AT their store in Lexington, at the corner of main and cross streets, which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms for cash, furs and public securities.

As this store will be regularly supplied with goods, a general assortment will be constantly kept up in future.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Sparks' mill, a dark brown heifer, about three years old, marked with a crop and overkeel in each ear; said cow has had a calf since she came. Appraised to £2.10
James Gray.

Dec. 4, 1790.

PARKER

A large and general assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for the season;

IN two stores in this place, one of them opposite the Court house, the other at their old stand below the Printing-Office; which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash, militia certificates, final settlements, rye, bearskins, furs of all kinds, green and dry hides.

Also a few casks of butter if delivered shortly.

Lexington Sept. 27, 1790.

BYERS & KIRKPATRICK

Have just opened a general assortment of

DRY goods and groceries, at their store in Lexington on main street next door to Mr. Barrs, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

A large company will meet at the Crab Orchard the 20th of March, in order to start early next morning through the Wilderness,

Just Arrived

And now opening by

TEGARDEN and McCULLOUGH

At their store in Lexington,

A General assortment of dry goods and groceries, well adapted to the season, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or furs.

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the East fork of Hickman, a red and white steer, about 4 years old, marked with a crop in the right ear and half crop in the under part of the left; Appraised to £1.15.

Flanders Calloway.

Dec. 22, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a Black mare, about seven years old, 14 hands and $\frac{1}{2}$ high, with a star in her forehead, branded on the off shoulder H; Appraised to £6.

Albert Banta.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on pleasant run, a bay horse, about 15 hands and a half high, 12 years old, a star in his forehead, three white feet, branded on the near shoulder W, has been shod round but two of his shoes are off, one behind, the other before, the shoes before are corked. Appraised to £12.

Joseph Hudnall.

Oct. 19, 1790.

A BILL of rights is a subject of the grandest importance, and most jealously demands the attention of every friend to his country.—It is not a matter of sport, ratery or facetiousness, it is not one of those ambiguous, sublime or mysterious subjects replete with obscurities and perplexities in the discussion of which the utmost exertions of the human mind finds her insufficiency, but as plain and simple, as great and important.

It amounts to no more than this: the establishment of those great and absolute rights of individuals, an infringement or diminution of which, would be dissonant to the dictates of humanity.—It may be denominated the great residuum, and basis of American liberty, the rock of our political salvation.—The spirit of liberty as yet secures our rights: but shall we depend on so precarious and slippery a foundation?—It is a well known fact that the greatest degree of patriotism pervades a country during its non age.—In about a half century from now, when in all probability the spirit of liberty will begin to be diminished, what then will become of our rights? The answer is obvious: unless constitutionally secured, they will be lost forever.—Is it a matter of no consequence to secure our dearest rights and liberties? Any person who has a warm and zealous concern for the interest of his fellow creatures, a delicacy of feeling or a lively and generous approbation of their welfare, cannot be inattentive when he sees their most valuable rights in danger.—And cannot any person who reflects a moment see that this is actually the case? Is this theory only? Perhaps some may assert that it is. Well, here lies the query: does this danger really exist? A bill of rights has been represented as nugatory impolitic and even dangerous—I will only ask those gentlemen who are opposed to it on these principles, if the bill of rights be dangerous, whether the constitutional description will not be equally so? What is the intent of the constitution? The conception that I have of it is this.—A line drawn to regulate the conduct of those who compose the constituent parts of government. And will not the bill of rights be homogeneous? If so where is the danger of the one more than that of the other.

I take it to be an axiom pretty generally agreed on, that like effects correspond to like causes.—But they seem to affrighten themselves with the idea, that it will not be inserted in the Constitution! Where is the danger of this, if they be both tantamount and both be directed to the same purpose.—I hope they would not have it to consist of contradictory principles. If so, they would destroy each other and be of none effect. I am sure I cannot see the difficulty of ma-

king them consistent and coextensive.—It never was proposed any other way.—None but an oil or an enemy to his country would have it any other way. But what would prevent its insertion in the constitution.—I think it would be the most eligible method, because it would render it more plain and compact.

They seem to think it objectionable on another account.—By not declaring, say they whether it is paramount to the constitution or not, it will of consequence be inconsistent and produce confusion.—This objection goes to a most mischievous and perilous length, and involves in it a tendency of tumbling into the dust all our immunities and franchises. If the bill of rights secures our greatest and most valuable privileges, would they have the constitution paramount? Or on the other hand if the constitution secured them, would they desire the bill of rights to be paramount? But this last position would be a mere absurdity, because it goes to the utter abolition of the import of a bill of rights. It imports not in what form our rights are secured, for if the constitution secured them, it would of itself contain a bill of rights and be perfectly satisfactory.—This is our aim and desire, we only want to obtain what all constitutions should provide for viz the interest and happiness of human society.

A recollection of the history of the declaration of rights in England would cause every friend to liberty and mankind, to love and revere it. Upon the deposition of King James II, an ardent of liberty diffused itself among the people, and was inflamed into a blaze, in the act of the declaration of rights, delivered by the lords and commons to the prince and princess of Orange 13 February 1688.

Antecedent to this period, behold the bloody wars of implication. See the fatal ruptures and unhappy dissensions in the reign of Charles I.—To what must we ascribe the cause? Undoubtedly to nothing else but the misfortune of the prerogative of the King and the privileges of the people being left undefined.

The bill of rights defined the liberty of the people and the prerogative of the King, in plain unequivocal terms, and in fact consummated a constitution, which ever since hath claimed the wonder and admiration of the world.—Shall we not imitate so glorious an example? Is it not incumbent upon us? Are we so callous to every humane affection, and so indifferent about the happiness of ourselves and posterity, as to reject so honorable, so noble and so lovely a precedent.

Perhaps they may say, that these are only groundless and unsupported assertions, calculated only to alarm, and that the con-

stitution really contains a bill of rights.—

To which I answer, if it does, it is only by implication; and if we should always continue virtuous and patriotic, implication would be competent to the community of our Country. But is it to be expected? Can we infer that a people will continue forever uncorrupted from reason, history or experience? Open the classic pages, view there the effect of oratorical avarice and ambition. You will find there some monsters who disgraced human nature, and who seemed to be sent into the world, only to show how far corrupted nature, when left at liberty could exert itself. Read the sacred pages, see the fall of our primordial progenitor, which hath and ever will remain as an eternal monument of the depravity of human nature.—Behold the rise and fall of nations. What causes are they to be attributed? It is an absurdity, a jocicism to form such an expectation, because it contradicts all the experience of the world. Therefore as we see the impossibility, of such an expectation, ought we not to provide against corruption?

If they prove bad men they may make the implication most suitable to their own views, and oppresses the people in the unwarrantable manner without any apparent violation to the constitution. There are certain great unalienable rights the preservation or deprivation of which, decides the controversy between liberty and slavery. Trial by jury, liberty of the press, liberty of conscience.—Trial by jury in criminal cases is secured, in civil cases left to the control of the legislature.

Liberty of religion and the press depend on implication.—I have already shewn in what manner implication will operate at a future day if not guarded against.—The benefits resulting from the establishment of these sacred and inviolable rights, present themselves by thousands to every mind susceptible in the least degree of a humane generosity and patriotic benignity.

To speak my own humble opinion, it may in a great measure be imputed to the want of these sufficient limits libertatis, that we find ancient governments, so full of faction, avarice and tyranny, and to their fruition, the superior stability and clemency of the modern.—They are entirely of modern date. A noble attainment of the latter ages.

It is well known that the institution of the trial by jury, is one of the most effectual methods, to prevent the encroachments of tyrants upon the inherent rights of men, that the world has yet devised. But it is needless here to dilate on this fruitful subject...

Then they seem to insinuate that it is a maxim universally agreed on, that all pow-

ers not given up are reserved.—Reserved! To whom? To the people the source of all power I suppose—I agree that this construction is natural, and what all good men would imply—But when vicious men mount the helm, what will be the consequence? What will become of their maxim? They will turn it topsy-turvy to answer their own execrable purposes: And they may do it with an appearance of rectitude too, because the reverse of the proposition will hold good by implication—Whereas were it plainly and unequivocally enjoined that it should be a maxim, and a constitutional one too, then would it be an established maxim, then would we be safe in the enjoyment of our liberties.—But perhaps they may again object and say, that these vicious men would not scruple to violate it, altho' constitutionally established.—To which I answer were they to infringe it in this case, it would excite the universal indignation of the people, because it would be obvious to the meanest capacity. They would all be impressed with the sense of the attempted imposition and oppression, and consequently would all engage in the common cause.—This reasoning is applicable to every innate and indefeasible right of human nature. That is if they be clearly defined, and explicitly pointed out they will be manifest & familiar to all from the junta down to the mechanic, and consequently upon any imminent violation or infringement ther-of, they will unanimously and successfully resist the tyrants, and vindicate those rights, in the enjoyment of which, consists the felicity and happiness of us all.

I hope that my countrymen will not be indifferent towards a matter, which so radically affects their dearest and most beloved enjoyments. Perhaps I may incur the imputation of misplacing the objects of my temptation, but I need only lay my hand on my heart, and conjure whether one or the other would be most conducive to the happiness of myself and fellow mortals, and I scruple not to declare, that I believe as firmly as I do that I have an existence, that a bill of rights is essentially and indispensably necessary to the political salvation of this our own dear country. Peradventure persons of exalted capacities, may say that I am totally incompetent, may discover blamableness that are entirely lost to my obscure imagination, and even that the subject is to me quite incomprehensible.—To whom I reply, may heaven avert them to consult the real interest of their COUNTRY.

The disinterested CITIZEN.

LEXINGTON, March 12.

On Sunday last, the Indians killed a hunter near the Iron works on Slate creek—

Mr. BRADFORD,
For the satisfaction of the public,
you will please to give the following a place in your paper.

Since I offered myself a candidate, for the ensuing election, some objections have been taken up against me, in not attending the last convention, which would have had weight, and should thought myself culpable; but the day before I intended to set off to Danville, one of my children, took a relapse, from a long illness, and was extremely bad, that I despaired of his life, which threw my family in great distress and confusion, thought it imprudent to leave them in that situation, which were the only reasons I did not serve my constituents.

I am the public's most humble servt.
Thos. Lewis.

Lexington, March 1, 1791. 3w

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed from the subscriber living in Lincoln county, near Danville, about the first of October last, a black horse, about twelve years old, about fifteen hands and a half high, branded on both shoulders and buttocks HP, the left hind foot white, a star and snip, had on a five shilling bell when he went away; Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

Casper Pope.

Feb. 14. 1791. 3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about 4 miles from Lexington, ne'r the road leading to Col. Russells, a red bull 2 years old, with a large star in his face and some small white spots about his flank and belly, Appraised to £1 5s.

David Shely.

Feb. 10, 1791. 3w

Messrs. DUNCAN & HOLMES,
Have just received at their store in
Lexington, a large assortment of
MERCHANDISE

Suitable for the present season,
Which will be sold on the lowest
terms for cash public securities,
furs, and bear skins.

** Wanted immediately, a few hogsheads
of TOBACCO.

Wm. LEAVY.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to John Davis for about £71, dated the first day of January 1790, payable the 25th day of Dec. in the same year; as I am determined not to pay it, until the said Davis complies with his bond to me of the same date, for the conveyance of a certain tract of land.

Caleb Hall.

March 8, 1791. 26 3w.

I do hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever from crediting my wife Polly Baker upon my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

13 JOSHUA BAKER.

March 8, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Lexington a black mare 13 hands and a half high, judged to be 16 years old, her near hind foot white, a star in her forehead, one saddle mark, no brand perceptible.

Also a black filly, one year old last spring 12 hands and a half high, a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded; Appraised to £3 15s.

Charles Cullin.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Lexington, a red cow and calf, both marked with an overseal in each ear, the cow about 8 years old, with a gimble hole in each horn: Appraised to £2 10s.

Thomas Vaughn.

March 5, 1791.

At Salem Seminary in Beards town

THE Academical studies of youth, are now conducted by Mr James Priestly. The price of instruction is five pounds a year, one fourth part to be paid in money. Students may board in town on moderate terms for provisions.

Published by order of the board of Trustees.

Cuth. Harrison Sect.

Jan. 14, 1791. 2w.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Davy's fork meeting-house, a bay horse about 14 hands high, near 3 years old, a blaze face, his hind feet white, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to £7 - 10.

John Eastes.

Jan. 8, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Boons Station, a dark bay Stallion colt, rising, 2 or 3 years old, about 4 feet 2 and a half inches high, has a few white hairs in his forehead, no brand perceptible. Appraised to £2 - 15. Isaac Sparkes.

Jan. 29, 1791.

N. B. This colt came with and sucked an old, poor, small dark bay mare, branded on the near buttock H. which is since dead.

F. O. U. N. D.

In a street of Lexington, sometime last week, a BAR OF IRON: The owner may get it by paying the charge of this Advertisement. Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington Feb. 24, 1791.



FOR SALE,

SIX Thousand six hundred and sixty six Acres of land, on Officers right, in the reserved country. There are grants for 2500 Acres, and part lies on Green river, near to where people are now settling. The locations were early, and the lands are of excellent quality — Apply to Mr. William Morton in Lexington.

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the country in general, that they shall shortly discontinue the reception of

H e m p,

Their quantity of that article being nearly compleat. Those therefore who may expect them to receive hemp are requested to deliver it as soon as possible.

PETER JANUARY & SON.

A few nogheads of Tobacco wanted at Frankfort Ware-house.

WAS lost between Limestone and the lower blue licks, suspended at the last place a fifty six pound cast weight with a ring to it. Any person who will deliver the same in Lexington to me, shall be well paid,

H. McIlvain.

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Foyett county, an old red and white pied bull, chiefly red marked with a bit and under-keel in the left, and a crop and undernick in the right ear; Appraised to £1 15. — David M'Gee.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Sparks's mill, a red and white pied steer, about 3 years old, unmarked. Appraised to £1 10. William Hailsell.

Dec 4, 1790.

A LARGE company will meet at the Crab-Orchard on the 4th day of April, in order to make an early start the next morning through the Wilderness; As this is a season when hostilities by the Savages may be expected, it would be prudent for every person to go well armed.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For disposing of 29 In-Lots in the Town of Lexington, it being within the square bounded by Mulberry street, or Lime stone road, Short street, Upper street and Second street.

AS this ground corners on the publick square or Court-house lot, and as the sale thereof will be of infinite advantage to the population of the Town, I have no doubt but the tickets will sell in a very short time — There will be 261 Tickets, 232 blanks and 29 prizes; just 8 blanks to a prize. The Lottery will be drawn on the 14th day of May next, (if the tickets are all sold by that time) otherwise the drawing will be advertised in the Kentucky Gazette — Col. Greenup will superintend the drawing, — sufficient security will be given for the conveyance of the Lots to the fortunate — Tickets to be had of Messrs. Alexander and James Parker, or the subscriber, at 21s. each.

FRANCIS M'DERMED.

Lexington, Feb. 23, 1791.

WHEREAS some person in Fayette, has in possession a forel horse, with a white spot on his side, the property of the United States; Whoever has said horse is requested to deliver him at Fort Washington immediately, or other steps will be taken to recover him.

B. GAINES

for

John Pratt, Q. M. G. to the 1st. United States Regiment.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Lexington, a bay horse with a bell judged to be 15 years old, with some white hairs in his forehead, some saddle marks, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus E; Appraised to £ 3. — Thomas Davis.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, on North Elkhorn, a rone horse about thirteen hands a half high, about twelve years old, no brand; Appraised to £ 6.

William Gaylor.

Feb. 7, 1791.